

**Table 1. Measured savings: cooling energy only**  
(Parker et al, 1995; Akbari et al, 1997)

Location	Building Type	Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Attic/roof insulation	Duct location	Change in solar-reflectance	Daily Savings (kWh)	Daily Savings (kWh/1000 ft <sup>2</sup> )	Peak Demand Savings (W)
Central FL	flat roofed home	1210	none	attic	0.53	15.4 (43%)	<b>12.7</b>	858 (38%)
Central FL	home	1700	R-7	attic	0.44	11.6 (20%)	<b>6.8</b>	988 (23%)
Central FL	home	1300	R-11	attic	0.52	10.3 (25%)	<b>7.9</b>	661 (28%)
West FL	home	900	none	none	0.53	5.6 (25%)	<b>6.2</b>	496 (30%)
South FL	home	1350	R-11	attic	0.30	8.0 (15%)	<b>5.9</b>	444 (16%)
Central FL	home	1400	R-9	attic	n/a	7.6 (22%)	<b>5.4</b>	201 (12%)
Mississippi	1 story office	no data	R-11	no data	not measured	22% of summer	<b>NA</b>	not measured
Sacramento CA	1 story school	960	R-19	attic	0.60	4.1 (46%)	<b>3.2</b>	510 (30%)*
Central FL	1-story home	1800	R-25	attic	0.51	4.0 (11%)	<b>2.2</b>	not measured
Central FL	home	1500	R-19	attic	0.44	3.2 (10%)	<b>2.1</b>	354 (16%)
Sacramento CA	1 story home	1800	R-11	crawl space	0.59	2.2 (63%)	<b>1.2</b>	600 (40%)*
Central FL	home	1830	R-19	attic	0.42	0.9 (2%)	<b>0.5</b>	304 (12%)

Sources: (Parker et al, 1995; Akbari et al, 1997)

\*Since not all buildings were monitored by the same research group, there are some differences in the analysis. For these buildings, the reduction in peak demand was measured as the building peak. For all other buildings, the reduction in peak demand is the reduction in utility coincident peak (5-6pm). The building peak often coincides with the utility coincident peak.